

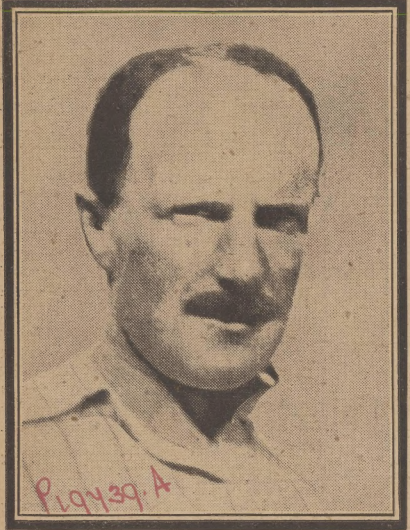
THE DAILY MIRROR, Friday, January 11, 1918. HUNS TO DEPORT 1,000 FRENCH NOTABLES

The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

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FOR JERUSALEM NEW PEER AT POOLE TRADE KEY OURS



Mr. Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., son of the Dean of Rochester, who has been appointed Governor of Jerusalem. — (Exclusive to The Daily Mirror.)



Sir Edward Morris with the mayor.



Mr. John Leyland, of 103, Wood-street, London, one of the two men who have been chiefly instrumental in the capture of the secret receipts of the great German dye industry. The capture of these receipts, which number 257 in all, is of the highest importance in the economic war against the enemy.

NEW PHUN OFFENSIVE.



Field-Marshal von Wörsch, who says M. Marcel Hutin, will command the German offensive on the western front. He was one of the leading figures in the 1915 invasion of Poland.



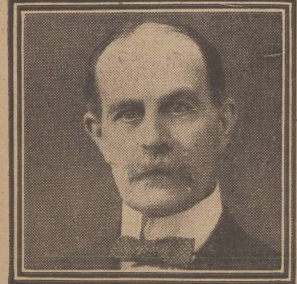
Sir Edward Morris (x), ex-Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who has just been raised to the peerage, visited Poole, Dorset, leaving for a tour of the town with the mayor and corporation. Poole and Newfoundland were intimately connected commercially.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.



Arthur Harry Victor de Stamir, the Frenchman who was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey yesterday for the murder of Captain Tighe.

NEW AMBASSADOR?



The Marquis of Crewe, who is spoken of as Lord Bertie's successor in Paris.

THREE M.C.s—TANK COMMANDER AT 19.



Captain D. T. Raikes, awarded the M.C., was given command of a tank when only nineteen years of age. He is one of six brothers serving, four of whom have been awarded the D.S.O.
Captain Francis Bernard Chavase, R.A.M.C., son of the Bishop of Liverpool, awarded M.C. He tended the wounded after being hit, and his devotion to duty saved many lives.
Captain Ian Ure, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, awarded M.C., is a nephew of Lord Strathclyde and a grandson of the late Provost Ure, of Glasgow. He is a popular Territorial.



Captain Edward Tighe, who was found mortally injured at his home, Winkfield Lodge, Wimbledon Common.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Many Peeresses Listen to Grave Warnings.

MAJORITY OF 63.

Earl Curzon Fears Socialistic Influences—Bishops Support Bill.

Votes for women have been passed by the House of Lords.

The debate was remarkable for a frank personal statement by Lord Curzon, who did not vote. Women's suffrage, in his opinion, would have a Socialistic and very likely disturbing influence.

The division on Lord Loreburn's amendment to omit from the Reform Bill the clauses giving the vote to 6,000,000 women was as follows:—

For the amendment	71
Against	134

Majority against 63

The division was taken in a fairly large House and amidst much interest. A large number of peeresses were present and many ladies also keenly interested in the question occupied seats on the floor of the House. The Bishops were Lords Lansdowne, Swythling and Lonsdale.

Several peers followed Lord Curzon's example and did not vote, among them being Lord Peel and Lord Crawford. The Bishops voted against Lord Loreburn's amendment.

Points from the leading speeches were:—
The Lord Chancellor.—What would be the result if this change, this leap in the dark, should prove disastrous? The proposal in the Bill was a little grotesque in giving the vote to women, but not until they had arrived at the age of thirty. That could not be defended on any ground of principle.

In his view there had never been anything like this proposal in the history of English law. It was a revolution—a leap in the dark—and was this the time at such a crisis in the country's history to take a leap in the dark?

The Earl of Selborne.—He asked their lordships to consider the cost of rejecting the women's clauses. In this crisis of the war they would split the country from top to bottom. The never and been in the country was a Bill more stamped with unanimous national approval, and at the last general election 419 of the successful candidates were supporters of woman suffrage.

Earl Lytton.—The only class at present excluded from the franchise were paupers, lunatics, children and women, and the fact that women had been for so long compelled to remain in these categories had caused a great deal of resentment without exception.

"OPENING THE FLOOD GATES."
Lord Curzon (a member of the War Cabinet).—He disclaimed any desire to do other than express his own views. No great State in history had ever made so sweeping a change. This proposal opened the flood gates to give the vote to a great flood which would overrun this country and would submerge for good or for evil many landmarks.

The fixing of the age limit at thirty was entirely illogical. It could never stop there longer than a few years.

The real question was whether the grant of woman suffrage would conduce to soundness of government and stability of the State? In his view it would have a Socialistic and very likely a disturbing influence.

As the acceptance of Earl Loreburn's amendment would be a challenge to the House of Commons, it would probably result in a great deal of agitation in the country. He did not feel himself justified in backing his convictions in voting.

"Clad of the Victory."—We are very glad of the victory in the Lords, for patriotic reasons as well as personal reasons," said Miss Christabel Pankhurst to *The Daily Mirror* yesterday. "We shall use the vote to obtain real victory for the Allies, to strengthen military and diplomatic development, to obtain social reform and to prevent industrial unrest."

HELD UP FOR 40 MINUTES.

Gallant Airman Who Jumped Into Sea to Rescue Brother Officer.

The story of an heroic attempt to save a brother flying officer's life was told at the inquest on Lieutenant Cecil Fedden, of the R.F.C., whose machine came down in the sea and who died from the results of immersion.

It was stated that Flight Lieutenant J. S. Hodges, a brother-officer, descended on his aeroplane and jumped into the sea and held Fedden up for forty minutes.

Both men were picked up alive, but unconscious, by a fishing boat.

Flight Commander Hodges has been recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal for his attempt, and his gallantry is also being brought to the notice of the War Office.

PASSED BY LORDS.



Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon and Lord Crawford were among the peers who abstained from voting.

DELICATE PALATES.

Refused to Eat Margarine and Given Beef Instead.

ATTENDANTS' SUPPER STRIKE.

Mullingar Asylum attendants announced their refusal to eat margarine supplied for supper and demanded butter.

At a meeting of the Asylum Committee yesterday a member said: "London millionaires form margarine queues, and if margarine is good enough for them it ought to be good enough for sturdy workmen." Other members of the committee thought otherwise, and as butter is scarce it was decided to give the attendants cold beef as a substitute.

Bond-street Queues.—Bond-street is having tea queues, just like Bernersday!

There was a long queue, chiefly composed of women, yesterday in front of a famous tea merchant's shop, and it was a very decorous queue.

Miners' Meat Strike.—As a protest against unequal food distribution 3,000 Burnley miners, after interviewing the Food Control Committee, are striking for two days.

Cake a Luxury.—This year there has been no observance of the cutting of the Baddeliey Cake at Drury Lane Theatre.

SHOT IN THE TONGUE.

Wounded Captain's Splendid Gallantry Though Jaw Was Broken.

"No praise can be too great for his splendid gallantry and devotion to duty."

This is the official comment on the conduct of Temporary Captain H. Driver, D.S.O. (Bedford), who has just been awarded the Military Cross.

Fired at by snipers and machine guns, he showed not the slightest hesitation in continuing his rounds, even after he had been hit by a sniper, his jaw broken and his tongue shot.

Other deeds of conspicuous bravery which have won the M.C. are also described in the *London Gazette*.

T/Lieut. G. M. Doughty (M.G.C.), held position for three days and nights under heavy fire waist deep in water.

T/Lieut. (Acting Capt.) H. V. Diamond (Tanks). Helped to extricate his tank from a ditch under fire.

Lieut. (Acting Capt.) Hon. A. V. Agar-Robartes, attached M.G.C. Took guns across canal under heavy barrage and got them in position an hour earlier than expected and advanced with them till wounded.

T/Capt. G. T. Cogan, R.A.M.C. Worked continually for nineteen hours, treating and evacuating over 700 cases.

"Z" MEN'S PEACE TERMS.

Lord Denbigh's Scathing Criticism of the Grumblers.

A new category—the "Zs" because they are far removed from A men as possible—has been invented by Lord Denbigh, who spoke of the dangers of premature peace at the Mansion House yesterday.

He said he would classify them as follows:—
Z1.—Those who did not know what they were talking about.

Z2.—Rotter-toters, who wanted peace because they could not get margarine, and who when there was a full moon with a gale blowing rejoiced, forgetting the same weather prevailed for our boys in France.

Z3.—Paid enemy agents, trying to lower the morale of the nation. For them the best place was the nearest lamp-post.

There was much laughter and cheers.

CANADIAN ELECTION DISCOVERY.

Officials representing the Government and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are counting the soldiers' ballot in connection with the recent elections, and the Press Association is informed that about twenty bags out of 500 have so far been opened, in all of which there are ballot envelopes. The partial endorsement of which will be the subject of controversy and action as to their validity.

These discoveries are likely to lead to sensational developments.

"The men-U must beat the U-men" was the marketing motto for women yesterday.

MEN WITH NO FEAR.

Empire Honours for Merchant Seamen Who Dare Danger Zone.

LUSITANIA'S CAPTAIN.

The heroism of the British merchant seamen in the face of U-boat dangers is one of the outstanding features of the war.

How little these men fear the lurking pirates of the deep and the danger zone waters is illustrated by a Board of Trade list issued yesterday recording the names of those who have been awarded the Order of the British Empire (fourth class).

Here are some typical examples of the stuff of which our sailors are made:—

Captain William Thomas Turner.—Commander of the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. Afterwards he went to sea in charge of a ship on Government service, which also was torpedoed. He then took charge of another ship, of which he is still master.

Chief Engineer William Grant.—Has been sailing since the outbreak of war through the danger zone of some of his company's largest vessels.

Captain Edmund Burton Bartlett.—He has carried a series of important cargoes. Twice he has encountered German submarines, but by skilful handling of his ship he has compelled them to break off the attacks.

Captain Neil McNeill.—In command of a ship which has conveyed troops, passengers and cargoes throughout the war without mishap. By his own ability he evaded capture by the notorious German raider Emden.

There are many other equally brave men in the list, which includes Chief Engineer Thomas Anderson Bowman, who was chief engineer of the Belgian Prince when that vessel was sunk by a U-boat.

Taken on board the submarine, he was thrown into the tank with other British sailors when the pirate dived.

256 SECRETS.

Carefully Guarded Recipes for Dyeing Wrested from Germany.

The capture from Germany of the secret processes for the manufacture of dyes has (says the *Exchange*) created a great sensation and sent a thrill through the British commercial community.

"Our plan," said one of the moving spirits behind the enterprise, was daringly conceived and no less daringly carried out.

Special representatives were sent to Switzerland, and they succeeded in getting into touch with a Swiss chemist, who had in his possession the secret for the manufacture of Badische aniline dyes.

The Bradford Dyers' Association had intimated that one of the most valuable dyes for men was apple-green, and known as 'brunt green.'

The recipe for this dye was obtained, and then in the course of time no fewer than 256 other dye recipes were secured.

THE WAR WORKERS "12½."

Flood of Claims for Increased Pay—Government Urge Patience.

The Cabinet has decided that the settlement of any claim arising from the recent Orders granting an advance of 12½ per cent. to plain time workers in the shipbuilding and munitions trades shall be referred to the Ministry of Labour in place of the War Cabinet Labour Committee.

The applications which have already been received by Government Departments are so numerous that it is almost impossible for settlement to be arrived at within the twenty-one days from the date of reference to the Ministry of Labour.

The Minister of Labour urgently appeals to all concerned to exercise patience. It is the duty of all to continue to make their best effort. Stoppages of work will not help matters in the least, but will delay settlements.

BARONET FINED £60.

Failure to Cultivate Land—"Sheep Would Have Disturbed Game."

A Suffolk baronet, Sir Ralph Blois, of Oxford, summoned at Saxmundham yesterday for failing to cultivate fourteen acres of land, was fined £20 and costs, and for failing to make adequate arrangements for the cultivation of 500 acres of farm he was further fined £50 and costs.

It was stated that formal notice was given to do the work on one farm last August, but ploughing did not commence till after proceedings were taken. Now only five acres on one farm had been ploughed.

Mr. Grimsey, chairman of the local War Committee, said he saw defendant's bailiff, who said he was told not to break up the land. When the keeping of sheep on the farm was suggested the bailiff told witness Sir Ralph would not have them, as they disturbed the game.

'PEACE WITH A MAD DOG.'

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—Senator William Kewen (Republican) in a strong speech to the Senate to-day, said: "You cannot sit down and work out a peace problem with a mad dog. We must see to it that the Anglo-Saxon race does not go down."—Central News.

KILLED IN BED AS THE CLOCK STRUCK.

Soldier's Dramatic Story of Grim Bedroom Scene.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Arthur Harry Victor de Stamir, a Frenchman, who was a corporal in the City of London Yeomanry, was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey yesterday for the murder of Captain Tighe at Winkfield Lodge, Wimbeldon Common.

The prisoner went into the witness-box and declared that he and another man, an Australian soldier, named Reginald Fisher, broke into the house to commit a burglary and that "his partner" killed the captain by hitting him on the head in bed with a poker.

The story, as told by the accused, was not lacking in dramatic details.

"I met Fisher," he said, "about October 7. He told me that he was on seven days' leave. I met him on the following evening.

"OPIUM IN SOLDIERS' DRINK."

"We agreed to commit a burglary. His name was Reginald Fisher. He told me that he was a deserter, that he had been in the public houses and put opium in the glasses of Australians and Canadians.

"We chose the place of the burglary and decided that it should be Winkfield Lodge. We got in by the stable window.

"Fisher took the dining-room poker with him. We reached Captain Tighe's bedroom. The hall clock struck the half hour, and Captain Tighe sat up in bed and made a movement with his hand along the pillow.

"Fisher then struck Captain Tighe several blows on the head. I went downstairs and unbolted the side door.

"Late Fisher joined me. He said he had found two watches. He gave me them both. I also had a mackintosh.

"The next time I saw Fisher was by appointment at Bulham Station.

"He said that was advisable that we parted. I gave him 10s. for the mackintosh," and I have not seen him since."

Such was De Stamir's version of the crime.

The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty after a short deliberation. The foreman said that they were of opinion that prisoner was the man who struck the blows, and that Fisher was a fictitious person.

"PUTTY IN SHELL CASES."

Inspector's Story in Munitions Conspiracy Charge of What He Saw.

The munitions conspiracy charge, in which Bernard Albert Kuperberg, a British subject, born of German parents, and five other men are alleged to have filled up defects in exploder containers with putty and paint and to have put in rejected material with that passed, was resumed at West London yesterday.

George William Pen-Craft, florist, Harlesden, employed in the Woolwich Inspection Department, who was formerly employed at the factory in question, said, in answer to Mr. Roome, that in June he saw three women employees using paint and putty to fill up crevices.

Witness expected to see a lot of boys greasing the rings on defective containers and putting them into the boxes and placing them where the good ones had previously been he said to Kuperberg: "I suppose you know about these things? You know what they were saying the other day about people getting six months?"

Kuperberg replied: "What would you get six months for? At the most it would be a mistake. Pulling (one of the accused) is going to pass them on a percentage."

The case was further adjourned.

NEWS ITEMS.

Hospital Destroyed.—Four children lost their lives in a fire which yesterday destroyed the Roman Catholic General Hospital at Ottawa.—Reuter.

Army Cattle.—Purchase of home-grown cattle for the Army by the Army Cattle Purchase Committee has been indefinitely suspended.—Food Controller.

Scotch Pier "Mined."—A mine was washed against Rosehearty (Aberdeenshire) Pier during a gale yesterday, seven men being killed by the explosion.

Emden's Captain for Holland.—Captain Muller, the captain of the Emden, was among those who left Boston for internment in Holland yesterday.

Labour Delegates for U.S.—The Government will send to America representatives of British trade unionism, including Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions.

Belgian Shooting Drama.—When Lieutenant Charles Augheut, Belgian Army, was indicted at the Old Bailey yesterday for attempting to murder Private Raymond de Dryver, Mr. Justice Darling said as there was no evidence that he had been tried by court-martial for unlawful wounding, this charge would be heard probably next week.

GERMANS' 'NO' TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE TERMS

Berlin's Serious Differences with Austria and Bulgaria Over Their Rival War Aims.

FOE'S COMING BIG BLOW—NEW COMMANDER.

Paris Report That Allies Will Make Collective Statement of War Aims—Cambrai Guns Booming.

Germans and U.S. Terms.—The first German Press replies to President Wilson's declaration of United States peace terms pronounce them to be unacceptable. It is significant that one German newspaper demands that the war aims of the Central Powers shall now be stated.

Central Powers Quarrel.—Political and military differences between Germany and Austria-Hungary are said to have become more persistent. Germany, it is said, is anxious to check Hungary's pacific tendencies.

The Western Front.—Only slight enemy artillery activity is reported at Gonnelleu, south-west of Cambrai. Berlin claims 119 Allied aeroplanes were downed in December.

New German War Chief.—According to a Paris report Field-Marshal von Woyrsch will command the coming German offensive on the western front. He was received in a long audience by the Kaiser on Sunday.

FOE WORKING HARD ON FLANDERS DEFENCES. GERMANY FALLS OUT WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

New German Marshal Likely to Command in New Offensive.

HAVE, Thursday.—News received from Belgium reports that the Germans are actively continuing their work on the Flanders defences. The intense transport of concrete and wooden beams continues by river and rail. A large quantity of gravel is being transported by railway in the direction of Ghent, Deynze and Courtrai. The schools, which have been closed in every district through which there is military transport, are being converted into barracks for the new troops. All the inhabitants in these areas have been advised that they must billet soldiers.—Central News.

PARIS, Thursday.—M. Marcel Hutin writes in the *Echo de Paris*:—The report is current in Switzerland that the new German Field-Marshal von Woyrsch will be called to command the offensive against our front.

It is a fact that since the beginning of the war no German general has been deemed worthy by the Emperor William to receive the baton of field-marshal in recognition of having commanded on the Franco-British front.—Exchange. Von Woyrsch, who was the leader of the enemy against Ivangorod, was responsible for a message to the German newspapers in February in these terms: "We will, we shall, we must achieve victory. We will to achieve it because that is our unshakable will; we shall win it because Germany is unconquerable; we must win it because it is for our German Fatherland a case of to be or not to be."

FOE CLAIMS ALLIES LOST 119 AEROPLANES.

Berlin's December Return—British Front Quiet.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

South-west of Ypres there was a lively artillery duel during the afternoon.

West of Zandvoorde a strong English reconnoitring attack, which was launched during the night, broke down. There was very little fighting activity on the remainder of the front.

In December the enemy losses in aircraft on the German front amounted to nine captive balloons and 119 aeroplanes, of which forty-seven came down behind our lines. The rest were observed to fall behind the enemy positions.

We have lost in battle eighty-two aeroplanes and two captive balloons.—Admiralty per Wireless.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, Thursday.—A.M.—Hostile artillery has shown some 9.50 light activity in the neighbourhood of Gonnelleu. Otherwise there is nothing of special interest to report.

FRENCH REPEL RAID.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

We easily repulsed an enemy raid on our small post on the western edge of the high forest of Concy.

The artillery activity was fairly marked in the region of Vauxaillon. Everywhere else the night was quiet.—Reuter.

GERMANY FALLS OUT WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Serious Political and Military Differences Said to Exist.

ROME, Wednesday.—Indications of political and military differences in and between Austria-Hungary and Germany are becoming manifestly clearer and more persistent. Reports are current that Conrad will be removed from the command of the Trentino front and that Germany is ready to pay Hungary's war expenses in order to check her pacific tendencies.—Exchange.

ZURICH, Thursday.—The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* learns from Sofia that differences have arisen between Germany and Bulgaria regarding the Dobrudja.

The Germans recognise that Rumania will never consent to peace without the Dobrudja, and is therefore trying to induce the Bulgarians to abandon their demands for the annexation of this Rumanian province.

The Bulgarian Government, however, is too deeply pledged to its people to be able to make such a concession. Meetings of leading politicians have already been held at Sofia to protest against any such action.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SEAPLANES BOMB AUSTRIAN HARBOUR.

Effective Attack on Military Works and Warehouses in Lissa.

ROME, Wednesday.—The following semi-official statement has been issued here:—

"On the morning of January 6 one of our seaplane squadrons effectively bombarded the military works at Lissa and the huge warehouses in the quays in the harbour."

"In spite of a heavy squall all our machines returned to their base."—Reuter.

Papal Protest Against Air Raids.—The new publication of the Pontifical protest against the aerial bombardments of Padua has produced a good impression among the public.

HUNS AND "LAZY WOMEN."

A complete copy of the proclamation issued by the German Military Government to the inhabitants in conquered Italian territory has come to hand.

"All workmen, women and children over fifteen years old are obliged to work in the fields every day, Sundays included, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. Lazy workmen will be accompanied to their work and watched by Germans."

"After the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months and every third day will be given nothing but bread and water."

"Lazy women will be obliged to work and after the harvest receive six months' imprisonment. Lazy children will be punished by beating. The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with twenty lashes daily."

SALONIKA AIR RAIDS.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Salonika.—During the past week our aeroplanes have bombed Mirsla, west of Demir Hisar, and Cestovo, north-west of Lake Doiran. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

BOLSHEVIKS' VICTORIES IN CIVIL WAR FIGHT.

Red Guards Said To Be Pursuing Dutoif—Kaledin Retiring.

PETROGRAD, Wednesday.—A statement published by the Bolshevik Petrograd Agency says: The rash efforts to overthrow the power of the Soviets are meeting with defeat, and General Dutoif is being pursued in his flight by detachments of Revolutionary soldiers and Red Guards.

Kaledin's troops, having suffered several defeats, are retreating.

The Cossacks at the front are unanimously against Kaledin, who is attempting to retire, and his troops sent towards the Don are turning back.—Reuter.

ALEXIEFF'S POSITION.

PETROGRAD, Thursday.—The situation in the Don is following the majority of the Cossacks and the population are grouping themselves round the Don Military Government under Kaledin, who considers that the main business of the Cossacks is to consolidate the democratic republicanism of the Don district.

Neither Kaledin nor other members of the Military Government consider it possible to interfere in the inner life of other parts of the Russian Republic.

They are ready to fight the Bolsheviks only if later these adopt an aggressive policy against the Don.

General Alexieff considers it necessary, on the other hand, to organise struggle against the Bolsheviks on an all-Russian scale and to create in Russia a moderate Liberal regime. Amongst Alexieff's group monarchical principles are very strong. Savinkoff supports Alexieff in considering strong measures necessary against the Bolsheviks.

In all this Korniloff is not taking any active part. Kaledin and the Military Government are opposed to Alexieff's desire to utilise the Don against the Bolsheviks.—E change.

BLINDING DUST STORMS HOLD UP OUR TROOPS.

Sir Stanley Maude's Vivid Dispatch on Mesopotamia Campaign.

How General Sir Stanley Maude's campaign in Mesopotamia was held up by blinding dust storms is told in an interesting dispatch published last morning.

It was written on October 15, a month before his tragic death from cholera.

On June 8, he writes, Sinn El Zibban was occupied, and by the 10th the column destined to attack Bagdad was concentrated there.

Careful reconnaissances of the approaches to Ramadi had already been carried out, and motor vans and lorries were allotted to carry a proportion of the troops as necessary, and thus minimise the amount of marching to be done in view of the heat then existing.

Special provision was also made for water and for ice.

ABNORMAL HEAT WAVE.

After a night march the column was in touch with the Turks east of Ramadi by 4 a.m. on the 11th, and by 8.15 a.m. after considerable opposition, our troops had driven in the enemy's advanced troops, and were preparing for the final assault against his main position. But a blinding dust storm now sprang up, and this, added to the fact that this day marked the commencement of an abnormal heat wave, rendered the position of the troops more and more difficult as time went on.

On the 12th the heat wave was still increasing, and consequently further operations against Ramadi were deemed impracticable, but the troops remained confronting the Turks as there were indications that the latter were meditating retreat.

It was not until the 29th that operations were resumed.

At 6.15 a.m. the infantry attack was renewed from the south-east and south, and our left infantry column captured successive positions along the Azizieh Ridge.

The 38th Garhwalis seized the bridge where the Appo road crosses the canal and captured three guns and many prisoners by 7.30 a.m., whilst the 90th Punjabis pushed eastwards through Ramadi and secured the Turkish commander (Ahmed Bey) at his headquarters near the eastern front of the position.

Both these units displayed commendable dash and initiative, and by 11 a.m. the whole of the Turkish force had surrendered.

ITALIAN BIG GUN DUEL.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

During yesterday the artillery struggle, generally not intense, became more violent at intervals to the east of the Brenta.

Our reconnaissance parties captured some prisoners to the west of Canove di Sotto, on the left of the Assa, and provoked a long reaction of fire on the part of the enemy.

At Grave di Ponente hostile working and armed parties were dispersed.

Hostile trench mortars sighted in the neighbourhood of St. Dona, were silenced by our batteries.—Exchange.

FIRST GERMAN REPLY TO MR. WILSON.

U.S. Terms Said To Be Unacceptable.

"KUEHLMANN MUST GO."

AMSTERDAM, Thursday.—An editorial article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, discussing President Wilson's peace programme, says:—

The fourteen points do not form a programme of world peace, but a real sympathy of will to no peace.

Beginning with his joyful fanfare about the freedom of navigation and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the method of realisation, Herr Wilson's intervention was wanted, but having an opportunity of saying peace he not only failed, but clearly expressed the contrary intention.

Appealing to the self-determination of peoples he presumes to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary, and proclaims a policy of doing violence to nations with a disregard for all historical and racial facts.

With equal nonchalance he finds a reason for the partition of Turkey, such as could only be voiced by a man whose policy aims at playing off one against another peoples and parts of peoples who belong together and are conscious of their homogeneity.

"KUEHLMANN MUST GO."

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung* writes:—President Wilson's peace programme substantially squares with Mr. Lloyd George's.

It is as unacceptable for us as the British.—Reuter.

PARIS, Thursday.—A telegram from Zurich says it is reported in Berlin that not only did Ludendorff hand in his resignation, but also that he was commissioned by Hindenburg to hand in the latter's as well.

The German Conservative elements and the National Liberals have declared their conviction that the supreme command in the field enjoys the entire confidence of the army and population, and that if divergencies of opinion continue and anyone should give way it should be von Kuehlmann.

The campaign against the latter is now very active.—Exchange.

FRANCE'S ONE AIM.

PARIS, Thursday.—In a vigorous speech at the reassembling of the Chamber, M. Deschanel proclaimed the firm will of France to exact reparation for the crime committed by the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

There could be no rest in Europe while the German armies held access to the routes of invasion.

There could be no lasting peace while the German military caste was upheld.

"We shall oppose an inflexible spirit to the outrages of the enemy," he concluded. "We shall smite the traitors. We are animated one passion—to safeguard our native land and justice."—Central News.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

ZURICH, Thursday.—The *Manchester Neueste Nachrichten* demands that Germany's war aims shall be stated. "We laughed at Lloyd George's '14 points,'" it says, "but nevertheless, his demagogic speech gained the unanimous approval of the Entente, whereas Germany only arouses suspicions by her equivocal attitude."

"Our cause is so good, our sword is so strong, that the world must respond to our demands. Our leaders must give the world an opportunity to judge our claims. We ask the leaders what they want."

Is it Briev Longwy, the Flanders coast and North-East Serbia?

"Is it 220 milliards indemnity? Do they feel strong enough to make conquests in this war and avoid future war?"

Are the demands for the internal political consequences?"—Central News.

ALLIES' COLLECTIVE DECLARATION.

A Reuter Paris message states that the *Echo de Paris* says President Wilson's message will probably have the effect of leading the Entente nations to define their war aims in a collective declaration which was contemplated by the French Government at the end of December.

READ POETS UNDER FIRE.

"Not long ago I met a young Canadian soldier," said Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Minister of Education), yesterday, "who told me that since he had been campaigning in France he had read Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall' and Macaulay's 'History of England' from cover to cover."

"Even during the progress of a battle reading is carried on. I have known cases in which Keats and Milton have been invoked as sedatives by officers who were under the heaviest fire."

General Smuts informed me that during his raid into Cape Colony in the Boer War he took for evening reading Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.'—

WIRES BROKEN BY THE SNOW—OFF TO THE TRENCHES.



Keeping up communications. The heavy snowfalls in France have brought down many wires, which the Engineers have immediately replaced.—(Official photograph.)

MILITARY WEDDING IN LONDON.



Captain C. P. L. Firth and his bride, Miss Lettice Adderley, leaving St. Barnabas' Church, Pimlico, yesterday.



RETIRING.—Col. E. J. Phipps Bomby, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., who is retiring with the rank of brigadier-general. He was four times mentioned during this war.



ENGAGED.—Capt. H. D. Ryder, R.F.A., only son of the Hon. Edward and Lady Maud Ryder, who is to marry Miss Dorothy Maria Streatfield.—(Lafayette.)



Men of a Scottish regiment climbing into a transport wagon. They are on their way to the trenches.—(Official photograph.)



A couple of stray prisoners passing through our lines. They will see numbers of their compatriots again before long.—(Official photograph.)

WORK WHICH HAS WON—



Miss Mary Sophia Allen, chief superintendent of the Women's Police, photographed while on duty. She is an officer of the O.B.E.



"MENTIONED."—Vice-Admiral E. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G., who is mentioned in the late Sir Stanley Maude's dispatch.



MESOPOTAMIA.—Major Gen. the Hon. Sir Percy Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who has also been mentioned.

A 'PRESENT



Fitting the tail vanes into position of the aeroplane. The photograph being got ready for a raid, and it with



MONS MAN.—Sgt. Robert Tippet awarded bar to M.M. He was in the retreat from Mons, and has been twice mentioned.

HAPPY W.A.A.C.



Three convalescent W.A.A.C. They were in a merry mood.

THE BOCHE



bomb upwards into the tube
a French machine was
h can be gauged by compar-
ing it.

ARABS GOOD SALESWOMEN.

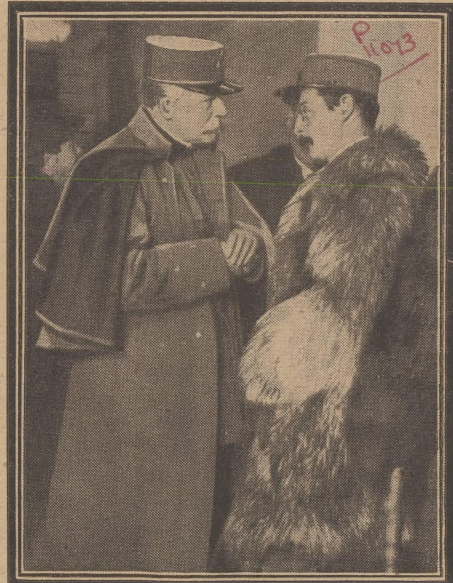


Arab women selling fruit to the troops on the way up the river. They extol the virtues of their wares with a wealth of gesture.



Indian troops passing up New-street, Bagdad. They are on the way to the front and the mules are laden with ammunition boxes.

SARRAIL COMES HOME



General Sarrail, formerly generalissimo of the Allied forces on the Salonika front, has returned to Paris. The photograph illustrates his arrival at the station.

CHAPLAIN WHO HAS WON THE M.C.



The Rev. S. C. Waldegrave, M.C.; and his bride, Miss Muriel McClure, who were married at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday. His regiment furnished the guard of honour.

THE CAMERA.



roll in the park yesterday.
apher ran across them.



HIS WATCHWORDS.—Lt. Gen. Sir George MacMunn, K.C.B. His watchwords as I.G.C. were "progress and efficiency."



NEW DISPATCH.—Lieut. General Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., R.C., D.S.O., who is highly praised by the late Sir S. Maude.

—HONOURS OR WOMEN.



Lady Rodney packing shirts for the soldiers. She has been created an officer of the O.B.E. in recognition of her work for the soldiers.



BUSY WAR WORKER.—Miss Violet Crofton, who, early in the war, did canteen work in France. She is now nursing at a hospital in Regent's Park.



VISCOUNT'S DAUGHTER.—The Hon. Cicely Winifred Goschen, youngest daughter of Lord Goschen, who is doing war work. She is just eighteen.

Daily Mirror

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

WHY ALWAYS FORCED INTO IT?

AFTER three and a half years of war, the world of convention is gradually being moved; slowly being convinced of things urged long ago upon it by "cranks," by inconvenient people with grievances, by "bounders," and by men who did not know how to mind their own businesses.

Three and a half years!—too late: but better late than never.

Great changes are on foot at the Admiralty—changes amounting to a revolution in the system of promotion and direction.

"Old men first" ought, we have often said, to be the rule for the trenches; and it would materially lessen the danger of future wars if the aged did indeed march out for the first firing line. Instead, old men first has been the rule for promotion to administrative eminence at home.

The wooden-mechanical manner in which one elderly man gives place to the next, not quite, but nearly as old, cannot make for efficiency in a time of testing. War alone searches out the efficient. In the Navy, for example, no routine, no peace-time efficiency or experimental triumph at manoeuvres can be supreme or conclusive; in proof of which we have only to indicate the mine, the submarine, the seaplane, the airship as scout—all "crank" inventions before the war, all practically ignored at manoeuvres, as was inevitable. Yet now it is seen that they have turned the problems of naval warfare inside out.

New men, then, and foreseeing minds must necessarily deal with the new problems. Yet it has taken three and a half years to bring a Constitution, or Charter of Efficiency, to the Admiralty; and no doubt there will be cries of regret in some quarters at these most needed changes. Here as everywhere "a career open to talent" is the ideal. It is to be hoped that the iron law of no advancement from the lower deck will go next; as we understand it will. Then the Army "ranker" who has risen, say, to be a Captain in this war will not when he meets his seaman brother home on leave find him immovably uncommissioned—unable to do in the Navy what the Captain has done in the Army: their capacity being equal.

To this at least convention has been forced by opinion. But why must it wait to be forced?

For all this applies also to other matters vital to our progress or safety at this time—the worst of it is that reforms when they come must always come it seems as belated concessions, secured under compulsion, or only as the result of some distinguished man being at last induced no longer to consider himself indispensable.

It is the same in every land; fortunately for us, even in Germany. But, often, when obvious reforms wait long, one feels inclined to ask whether in any country failure is so tenderly dealt with as in ours—whether anywhere else it takes so long to see what is wrong, to think the thing over; then to reform, to reorganise and to get to work at last. A satirist might draw us a picture of our complete and crushing inefficiency—ten years after the war. For never was there such a nation for preparing in the midst of the fight; as you may see by our raptures when we hear that "something has been done" three and a half years too late.

W. M.

IN MY GARDEN.

JAN. 10.—A lawn that has been properly attended to during the winter will look well throughout the season. During open weather give the grass a good brushing, removing all rubbish and leaves. Then dig out as many weeds as possible.

Much moss—this is generally found on damp lawns or where the soil is of a poor nature—can be got rid of by raking it out with a sharp-toothed rake. E. F. T.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

That which all things tend to educate—whether freedom, cultivation, intercourse, revolutions, go to form and deliver—is character.—Emerson.



Miss Jean Taylor, daughter of the late popular comedian "Carmichael."



Mrs. John Kirkwood, daughter of Sir Robert Lyle. Her husband is a Quaker.

VOICES FOR WOMEN.

When Tea Queues Were in Bond-street—War Minister's Busy Time.

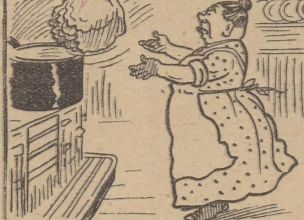
ALL THE ORATORICAL thunders of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Curzon and other peers staunchly opposed to the granting of the suffrage to women during this crisis did not avail last night in the Upper Chamber. I

ANOTHER GAIN FROM WAR SHORTAGE.

THE OLD-TIME COOK, HAVING LOADED THE KITCHEN TABLE WITH TONS OF RAW MATERIAL—



THROW A GIANT CABBAGE INTO A POT—

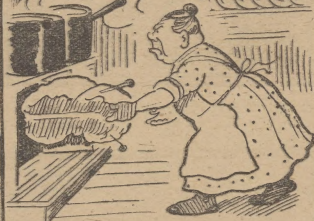


STUFF A DISH CLOTH FULL OF SUET—



The old-time cook is recognised as wasteful and useless. We are learning how to economise in the preparation of food.—(By W. K. Haselden.)

— WOULD FLING A MASS OF MEAT INTO THE OVEN—



SHOOT A DISH OF MUCH-PEELED POTATOES INTO ANOTHER POT—



AND AWAIT RESULTS WITH PASSIVE FATALISM!



think the big majority against the amendment to omit the votes-for-women clauses surprised even the supporters of female suffrage.

Futile.—Even if the Bill had been sent back to the Commons shorn of the clauses the elected Chamber would have disagreed and promptly voted them in again.

Better.—I was glad to see that that sturdy parliamentary veteran, Viscount Chaplin, was able to be in the Lords during the woman's suffrage debate. Bronchitis at seventy-six is no joke; but he has quite recovered.

The Leader of the House.—A daringly speculative political friend, reading my paragraphs about Mr. Bonar Law yesterday, suggested that the Leader of the House might have the reversion of the signature office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Francis Cawley, who becomes a peer, is hardly likely to retain it.

New Arrival.—Lady Thompson, who has presented Sir Thomas Thompson with a daughter—the first child—was Miss Millicent Tenyson-D'Eyncourt before her marriage.

first instalment of our new serial, "The Remembered Kiss," it looks like establishing a record in success. Many of my readers seem to find a "real story" a refreshing change from romance.

Architect Knight.—You might not know that Sir E. L. Lutyens' second name is Landseer, his father, an artist, naming him after the great animal painter. He married a sister of Lord Lytton.

Bloomsbury.—It is noteworthy that that fine old spot, Bedford-square, has a great hold over the artistic classes. Besides Sir Edward Lutyens, Sir J. Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Weedon Grossmith live there.

Back Again.—Which reminds me that I saw Sir Johnston the other day looking as fit as a fiddle after his Atlantic voyage. I could hardly believe that he will be sixty-five next week, but so it is.

Novelists.—I looked into the Empire recently and found a couple of new scenes added to "Here and There." Mr. Jay Laurie has some funny new material.

TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

Bishop's Son.—The Bishop of Liverpool must be proud of his son, Captain F. B. Chavasse, now that the gallant deed which gained him his M.C. has been officially published. "Exceptional gallantry at very great personal risk" sounds splendid.

Brave Brothers.—Another of Dr. Chavasse's sons died gloriously after gaining the V.C. and the M.C., and the youngest is reported wounded and missing.

Canada's New War Minister.—Sir Edward Kemp, the newly-arrived Canadian Minister of Militia, is having a busy time. He saw the King on Wednesday. Yesterday Sir George Perley gave a lunch to enable him to meet several members of the Government.

"The Remembered Kiss."—If one may judge from yesterday's correspondence on the

Decorated.—Here you see Lady Loch, whose husband has just had another decoration to add to those which already adorn him in full dress. Lord Loch is both a courtier and a soldier and is very popular at Court. He was not popular with the enemy, either in the South African or the Sudan wars. The lady here, whom he married in 1905, is a sister of Lord Northampton.



Lady Loch.

Presentation.—Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Maud Warrender are arranging the sale of tickets for the "presentation concert" to Major Mackenzie Rogan at the Queen's Hall. I hear. There will be much good music.

A Majority.—Looking at the Duchess of Marlborough yesterday I found it almost impossible to realise that she has a son who will soon be twenty-one. Lord Blandford, a Life Guardsman, comes of age on September 1.

The Wedding of Youth.—How young everybody was at the wedding of the Hon. Geraldine Digby and Mr. Michael Malcolm yesterday! The happy pair were each nineteen and the Guards' Chapel was crowded with their youthful friends and many children.

No Hats.—I noted that the bridesmaids wore no hats—in this weather! But they carried, to make up, the thickest umbrellas I ever saw. Six towering pillars of the Scots Guards skirted out the regimental march, "Hi Land Laddie," when their young officer was wed.

A Bond-street Queue!—I little expected ever to see a queue in fashionable Bond-street. Yet I encountered one there yesterday, patiently waiting to obtain tea at a famous tea dealer's shop. Most of the members of the queue were modishly dressed. The late comers seemed disappointed when they read the window sign "No Tea Supply."

Back from Hunland.—I notice the name of Captain W. E. Gatacre among those of the prisoners arriving at The Hague. He is the son of the late General Gatacre, known to the division he commanded in South Africa as "Backacher."

Not Dead.—Captain Gatacre was wrongly reported killed in the second month of the war. Mrs. Gatacre, a popular Irishwoman, will now be able to see her husband after three years and a half of anxiety.

The Reason.—Is your tobacco less soothing because of dryness? My tobaccoist tells me that this is unavoidable. Owing to the scarcity of tinfoil the herb is now wrapped in paper only.

New Revue.—Mr. Harry Tate will return to the Hippodrome for the new revue, he tells me. It will be called "Box of Tricks," which is at least as appropriate as other revue-titles we have seen.

On Leave.—Passing through Trafalgar-square yesterday I noticed a soldier haranguing an imaginary audience from the plinth of the Nelson Column. I gather that this is a popular "rag" with our boys on leave.

New Part, New Play.—Another comedy from across the Atlantic is due at the Savoy ere long. It bears the pleasing title of "Nothing But the Truth." Mr. A. E. Matthews, here he is—will have a leading part. He has played many characters of the light comedy order. You would not think to look at him that he has been twenty-one years on the West End stage. Which is so, as he made his first appearance there in April, 1896.



Mr. A. E. Matthews.

I. Zangwill, Dramatist.—I anticipate amusement from Mr. Israel Zangwill's new farcical comedy, called "Too Much Money." The author of "The Bachelor's Club" ought to be a dab at witty lines. We want no more war plays.

THE RAMBLER.

"THE SPEECH—AND AFTER!"

By Mr. Horatio Bottomley, in the "Sunday Pictorial."

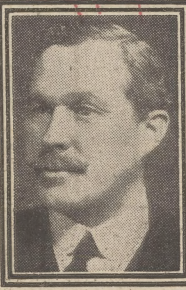
Daily Mirror

JEWEL GIFT.



Mrs. Gilliat, wife of Capt. John Gilliat, Household Cavalry, and a daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, who has given a tiara to the Children's Jewel Fund.

CIVIL LORD.



Mr. Arthur Frances Pease, to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty (unpaid), with the title of Second Civil Lord. He is a railway director.

DIRECT FROM THE FIRING LINE.



The Pierrots of the 25th Division will begin a series of performances at the London Pavilion on Sunday afternoon next. (Daily Mirror photograph.)

ADMIRAL'S WIFE AND FAMILY.



Mrs. William S. Sims, wife of Admiral Sims, U.S.N., and her young children. Their ages range from eight years to eighteen months.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL HELPS CHARITY.



Group of children, showing some of the dresses. The ball was given in aid of the Cripples' Home at Alton.



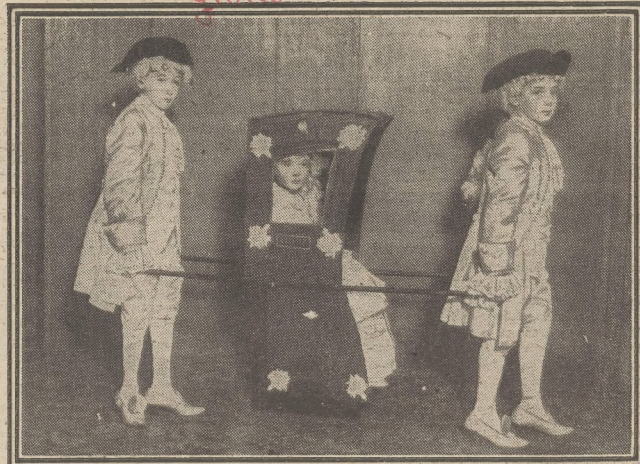
Miss A. Latham, nurse, and Master H. P. Latham, wounded soldier.



AWARDED M.M.—Cecil V. Young, H.A.C., an old Stevenage Grammar School boy, who has performed several heroic acts.



MANY HONOURS.—Sgt. Mansfield, M.M., D.C.M., Northamptonshire R., who holds the 1914 Star, and has been mentioned.



Master Jack and Reggie Butterworth and Miss Joy Butterworth, who were awarded the first prize. Princess Patricia made the presentation.

The children's fancy dress ball organised by Lady Irene Curzon and Miss Vacani proved a great success, and pretty scenes were witnessed.

CHILDREN ANXIOUS TO WIN A PRIZE.



Prizes to the value of £1,000 were given away by Julian, the tank bank, at Edinburgh. Thousands of children assembled in the hope of striking lucky.



MRS. HUGH CORBETT, who has done much valuable work in connection with providing funds for field ambulances.



MRS. W. HAYTHORNE is Assistant Administrator to the Area Controller, London District. She was a student at Somerville College, Oxford, where she greatly distinguished herself.